

# THE MAN.

NO. 17.—VOL. II.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

FOR "THE MAN."

## A "LICK" AT THE ALBANY BANDITTI.

Mr. Editor—As you appear to be an independent sort of chap, I hope you will give me a chance, now and then, to hammer some of the fellows who were robbing the people of this state under pretence of legislation, part of last winter and this spring, at Albany. I am a rough son of Vulcan myself, and that must be an excuse for my rough writing; I despise hypocrisy, and this is one reason why I shall speak of the acts of men as they deserve.

I have always thought that the Legislature (I was going to say the Representatives of the people, but that would be a profanation of the title) met "for despatch of the people's business;" but instead of performing this duty, a constant attention to their proceedings while in session has convinced me that more than one half of their time has been spent on subjects of private speculation and individual profit. They have given permission to certain favorites of theirs, to pillage the people of this state to the amount of five or six millions, by means of paper money, through certain machines called BANKS. Now these Banks are composed of avaricious rascals who desire to get rich without labor, and their principles of conduct of course will be private, selfish, and mercenary, regulated alone by their pecuniary interests. Notoriously as this is the case, the legislature had the hardihood to pass a law to mortgage the state for their support, in case the great paper money tyrant, the U. S. Bank, should trouble these little paper money tyrants to make good their "promises to pay."

Thus have dishonest legislators been going on from one enormity to another, till at last they have resolved to pledge the property and industry of the State to sustain an unconstitutional and unrighteous rag money aristocracy! They called it a law "authorising a loan for the benefit of the people of this State." A slight examination will show the falsehood of the title of the act, and the dishonesty or stupidity of those who passed it. Prudent and honest citizens who do not contract with a Bank or with citizens a larger debt than they can pay, do not stand in need of assistance; and those who contract to pay five, six, or ten times as much as they have means to meet, do not deserve assistance; like other gamblers let them make the most of their bad luck, and not be screened from the consequences of their speculations at the expense of the honest, industrious, and careful. Here I shall leave this monstrous act, which has now become a precedent, and made the upholding of rag money a portion of the public policy of the State! First let loose a band of robbers upon us, and then they pawn the property of the State to maintain them in their nefarious business! What think ye of such legislators?

Each legislator, before entering on the business of his office, takes an oath to support the Constitution of the U. States, which says no State shall "coin money, emit bills of credit, or make any thing but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts." Some try to excuse themselves from perjury in the case by saying the State does not issue bills of credit; but it is true in appearance only, for the State authorizes and permits the issues, and has in effect even made the spurious trash a "legal tender," by receiving it for taxes, &c., the same as if it were gold and silver. If this be a proper understanding of the prohibitory clause respecting bills of credit, let us see how it will apply to the other prohibitions. The State may not coin, but may authorize and permit individuals to do so! The State may not make any thing but gold and silver a legal tender, but they may authorize and permit promissory notes to be deemed as such!! and they have done so in positive effect, though not in legal form. The case is like that of a man of respectable standing who lends his countenance, influence, and support to a thief or swindler, by which the thief or swindler cheats unsuspecting citizens to an enormous amount. If any of the perjurers do not like

this honest designation of some of their foul acts, let them show how they can subscribe the Constitution, and afterwards spend weeks in privileging certain speculators to issue "bills of credit," and make paper money, and yet not commit perjury in so doing.

The Legislature during its last session chartered Banks whose nominal capital amounted to more than all the specie in the State. Where, then, did they think the speculators who wanted the charters could get the money which even the unrighteous act characterizing them demands to "be paid in?" the notes of other Banks of course not being money. But it is vain to seek for honesty of motive among them, and I shall for the present conclude.



(From the Times.)

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES met with much opposition when it was first chartered, from the most intelligent men in the country. THOMAS JEFFERSON, with whom I was at the time upon terms of the greatest intimacy, has often conversed with me upon this great subject. He looked upon the creation of this institution as one of the most unfortunate things that ever befel our government. I recollect particularly one conversation which I had with him after the Bank was chartered. It made so strong an impression upon my mind, that I can almost recollect his exact words. The purport of it was as follows:

"This Bank will undoubtedly benefit commerce much. It will be a great lever to the merchant to raise to himself a large fortune. It will spread its branches throughout the union, and will become so great a help to the community, that it will gradually grow upon their affections till it has established so firm a basis that it cannot be shaken. It will control all the commercial interest, and through that, almost every important one in the Union. It will become like a mighty giant. As long as it chooses to be the servant of the people, so long it will be an excellent one; but it is not in the nature of things that the strong shall long be subservient to the weak. This Bank being coming so powerful, will not be content to be led, but will aspire to lead. From the menial it will become the master, and who then shall control it? Should the government be fortunate, and increase in strength in proportion with this mighty engine, then it may keep it under; but the chances are greatly in favor of the Bank. It will one day make the republic at least tremble to its foundation, if it does not overthrow it."

That day prophesied by this venerated statesman, fellow-citizens, has arrived sooner than he expected it. Already the Bank has created more trouble in the community than almost any calamity that could have befallen it. Already has it made the republic tremble to its foundation. It has carried its pestilential influence into every State. It has subsidized the press—witness the hundreds that advocate it. It has corrupted some of your best citizens by means of its secret powers, and I think I go not too far when I say, it has even reached the halls of your highest legislature. Great God! can a nation look on these things with indifference? Are a free people ready to put their necks in the yoke made for them, with calm submission? Has gold such a mighty, irresistible influence as to stupify a whole nation of freemen, while the robber is stealing from them their dear and sacred rights? Guardian spirit of freedom forbid it—departed patriots, who fell as martyrs at the shrine of liberty, shed your benign influence over your degenerate children. Inspire in them that glorious, high, and honorable principle that characterized their forefathers, and teach them, that when they can cease to live free, 'tis noble to die—that the richest legacy they can bequeath their children is, to hand down to them that sacred constitution so dearly purchased, free and unsullied.

A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

## FLOWERS OF ECCENTRICITY.

Tom Brown has a curious figure of speech; satirizing some person, he says, "He is as dull as a lawfully-begotten citizen's eldest son."

Mr. Burke, in his eulogium upon that extraordinary man, Mr. Charles Townsend, among other things said, "His style of argument was neither trite nor vulgar, nor subtle nor abstruse; he hit the house just between wind and water."

The duchess of Cados would pertinaciously insist on calling the drawing room *drawing room*! And she must be allowed to have been a judge of the best mode of oppression.

Dr. Donne, speaking of the Bible, quaintly says, "Sentences in Scripture, like hairs in horses' tails, concur in one root of beauty and strength; but being plucked out one by one, serve only for springs and snares."

The Rev. Mr. Fawkers, curate of Doncaster, in the year 1693, preaching a sermon on the erection of an organ in the church, after having wound up his imagination to the highest pitch in praise of church music, thus addressed himself to the organ, "But O what!—O what! what shall I call thee by? thou divine box of sounds!"

"TAKE CARE OF THE RICH, AND THE RICH WILL TAKE CARE OF THE POOR," says Daniel Webster. According to the creed, the rich should be appointed the guardians of the poor, and in a short time, if the Tory Whigs had their way, the poor would be placed in a complete state of vassalage, and their rights amount to no more than the privileges granted to the Marshpee Indians by their rich Overseers. But Mr. Webster and his party will find that those whom he would put under guardianship are capable of taking care of themselves, and of protecting their rights against the encroachments of the rich monopolists, and that Mr. Clay's assertion that "all power is resolvable into that of the purse," is as untrue as his abuse of the Old Soldier, whose patriotism is worse than "pestilence and famine" to the "Table Orator."—*Boston Statesman*.

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.—An eminent living geometer has proved by calculations, founded on strict political principles, that in the centre of the shadow of a small circular plate of metal, exposed in a dark room to a beam of light emanating from a very small brilliant point, there ought to be no darkness—in fact, no shadow at that place; but, on the contrary, a degree of illumination precisely as bright as if the metal plate were away. Strange and even impossible as this conclusion may seem, it has been put to the trial, and found perfectly correct. We must caution our readers, however, who would assure themselves of it by trial, that it is an experiment of some delicacy, and not to be made without several precautions to ensure success. The principles on which they depend will be detailed in that volume of the Cabinet Cyclopædia which is devoted to the subject of "Light."—*Herschel's Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy*.

EFFECT OF OIL ON WATER.—The following is a secret worth knowing: In rough weather, they (the fishermen of the Bosphorus) spread a few drops of oil on the surface, which permits them to see clearly to a great depth. I was aware that oil would calm the surface of the sea; but until recently I did not know that it rendered objects more distinct beneath the surface. A trinket of some value had been dropped out of one of the upper windows of our palace into the Bosphorus; which, at this place, was ten or twelve feet deep. It was so small, that dragging for it would have been perfectly useless, and it was accordingly given up for lost, when one of the servants proposed to drop a little oil on the surface. This was acceded to, with, however, but faint hope of success. To our astonishment, the trinket immediately appeared in sight, and was eventually recovered.—*De Kay's Sketches of Turkey*.



THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 5.

## IMPORTANT DECISION.

A decision has been recently made by one of the Judges of Kentucky, to the effect that the "Bank of the Commonwealth"—a Bank said to be owned chiefly by the State, is unconstitutional, being in contravention of that clause of the Constitution of the United States which prohibits the separate States from issuing "bills of credit."

"This decision (says the Commercial) is in conformity with the ground taken by Messrs. White & Wilde in a similar case before the Supreme Court of the United States, at its last term. The case was held over for advisement by the Court, whose opinion on it will, it is presumed, be delivered at the next term."

The decision is, also, according to our judgment, so perfectly in accordance with the evident meaning of the Constitution, that we are utterly at a loss to account for the almost universal violation of that charter of our rights by the establishment of State Banks, privileged to issue "bills of credit." Not only does the Constitution forbid the issuing of such bills, and reserve to congress the sole power to regulate the currency, (a power which is almost nugatory while paper money exists,) but the history of the formation of that constitution shows that it was intended so to do; that the currency of the United States was intended to be hard money, and not filthy rags. "And so mote it be."

**TRIAL OF BOYINGTON.**—The Mobile Advertiser of the 17th ult. says:—"The hour fixed upon yesterday, for the trial of Boyington, arrested on suspicion of having murdered Nathaniel Frost, was ten o'clock A. M. From that time till near sunset the magistrates' court was occupied in taking testimony, in relation to the charges, and the result of the investigation was a commitment for trial at the next Circuit Court. In the justice of the decision, we do most cordially acquiesce, at the same time we cannot refrain from wondering that not a syllable was uttered on this occasion, about admitting this unfortunate young man to bail—more especially as such a course is not without a precedent in this city."

**GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS.**—It is difficult, it seems to get honorable men, to act as Government Directors in the United States Bank.—The Philadelphia papers state that Roberts Vaux, Esq. declines the appointment of Government Director in the U. S. Bank. Mr. White, of Baltimore, had previously declined. Well: let the Bank have its own way. Its officers will not allow a Committee of the people's representatives to examine its affairs and its attorneys in the Senate will not confirm the nominating of persons who will act as the people's directors. The people being thus entirely excluded from all control over the Bank will be very apt to consider such exclusion a confession of guilty, and will act accordingly.

**MR. FORREST,** in two or three weeks, he will set out for France, with the purpose of making a European tour—not professional, but simply to gratify a laudable curiosity and thirst of knowledge.

**A Tory Whig Mayor,** and Alderman of the same stamp, have been elected at New Haven, by majorities less than those of the same party in 1832.

**VIRGINIA.**—An uniform for the militia was lately proscribed by the Governor of Virginia, which does not seem to gratify the taste of those who are to have the privilege of wearing it. A meeting of the officers of several regiments has been held, who expressed their disapprobation of the change, and voted to request his excellency to restore them "the same uniform, (except as to the shape of the coat,) in which their ancestors toiled, starved, fought and triumphed in their contest for the independence and liberty of their country."

## GREAT FIRE IN BATAVIA.

(From the Batavia Times, extra, May 31.)

Our village is again a heap of ruins. A fire broke out yesterday, (Friday,) about 5 o'clock P. M. between two barns in the rear of the Eagle Tavern and the stand kept by Harvey Rowe. How it got there it is impossible to tell—but the supposition is that some one must have thrown a cigar among the hay and straw deposited there. It was discovered at a very early stage of its progress—but it almost immediately communicated to the hay, some of which projected through the cracks of the adjoining barns. Then all hopes of extinguishing it were at an end. The attention of the citizens was then directed to the preservation of what property contained in the houses, which could be got out. It is impossible at this time to estimate the loss which has been sustained. It is, however, very considerable. The following is a list of the sufferers, as far as we have been able to ascertain them:

1. The Eagle Tavern, a large three story brick building, owned and occupied by B. Humphrey—together with the brick building which was attached to, and formed a part of the tavern, except the first story which was occupied by E. C. Dibble and Judge Cumings as offices. Mr. H. was insured on the building and furniture, \$6,700—Buffalo office.
2. The three story wood building occupied by Harvey Rowe, and owned by A. Champion, of Rochester. A part of the furniture was saved.
3. The Law office owned and occupied by Messrs. Taggart & Smith.
4. The Tailor shop occupied by Mr. Leach & Jones.
5. An office occupied by Dr. Wm. H. Webster and Horace, U. Soper, with a family above.
6. The dwelling occupied by Mr. Thomas Cole.
7. A dwelling in rear of the one last named, occupied by Richard Smith.
8. A building owned by Erastus B. Seymour, and occupied by Chas. T. Buxton as a cabinet shop—by Gilbert & Seward as a tin shop. Mr. Seymour was insured \$300 at the Buffalo office.
9. A dwelling house owned by the widow Hewett, and occupied by John W. Putnam.
10. A law office owned by Ethan B. Allen, and occupied by Allen & Chandler.
11. A building owned by Ethan B. Allen, and occupied by Mr. Ottoway as a tailor shop and dwelling.
12. A building owned by Ebenezer Mix, and occupied by Mr. Putnam as a grocery.
13. A building in the rear of the last named owned by the same, and occupied by Mr. Leonard as a dwelling.

Both of the last named buildings were pulled down, and all of them were situated on Genesee-st.

14. On Court-st., a building occupied by James M'Allister.

15. A building owned by Cary & Grant, and occupied by James Harrington.

16. On Big-tree street, a building owned by Cary & Grant. Messrs. Cary & Grant were insured on the two last named buildings, \$500, at the Buffalo office.

17. Another building on Big-tree street, but by whom it was owned or occupied we have not been able to learn.

Besides what has been enumerated, the extensive barns, shed and stables of Messrs. Humphrey, Hosmer, Rowe & Putnam, were entirely consumed with their contents, hay and oats. Horses, carriages, &c. all saved.

At one time our whole village was threatened with total destruction. The buildings on the north side of the street were on fire a number of times.

**LIBERTY POLES.**—On Friday last, a beautiful hickory pole, 105 feet in length above the ground, was erected by Mr. George Lora and his neighbors in Cumru township, about 2 miles from this place. "Jackson, Liberty, and No Bank," painted in large letters, is inscribed on the flag attached to it. A number of similar emblems are to be found in different parts of the county. Old Berks is ready for the contest.—Reading Chron.

**FOUNDLING.**—At a late hour on Monday night, a male infant, about two months old, was found in the entry of a house in Bayard street, with a piece of pink paper pinned to its clothes, on which was a request the child should be taken care of, and stated that his name was Horace Stephens. It has been sent to the Alms House.—Jour. of Commerce.

## TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## SENATE.

MONDAY, June 2.

Memorials from Gloucester and Hunterdon counties, New Jersey, and the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention of that state, against the Bank and in favor of the measures of the Executive, were presented, and laid on the table by a vote of 21 to 18.

Mr. Bibb concluded his remarks in favor of his proposed amendment of the Constitution, when the subject, on motion of Mr. Benton, was referred to a select committee of the following persons: Bibb, Benton, Webster, Calhoun, and Forsyth.

Mr. Clay then moved to suspend the orders of the day and take up the joint resolutions submitted by him disapproving of the removal of the public deposits, and requiring them to be placed, after the 1st of July next, in the Bank of the United States. This motion was agreed to, yeas 24, nays 16. Mr. Benton then addressed the Senate in opposition to the resolutions, and concluded with a motion to postpone them indefinitely. The vote on this motion stood, yeas 13, nays 29; so the Senate refused to postpone. Mr. Benton then moved to strike out all after the word resolved, in the first resolution, and insert as an amendment, the bill reported in the House of Representatives by the Committee of Ways and Means, providing for the deposit of the public moneys in the State Banks, and making regulations for its security in those institutions. Mr. Benton accompanied his motion by some remarks in support of the amendment, and was followed by Mr. Clayton, Mr. Wright, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Shepley. Mr. Clay asked the yeas and nays. Mr. Forsyth moved an adjournment, which motion was decided in the negative, yeas 18, nays 23. The question was then taken on the amendment, and decided in the negative, 31 to 14. Mr. Benton then moved, with a view to test the sense of the Senate directly upon the expediency of continuing the deposits in the State Banks, to commit the resolutions to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report an amendment regulating the deposits of the public money in the State Banks. This motion was negatived, 32 to 13. The Senate, at half past six, ordered the resolutions, as originally offered by Mr. Clay, to be engrossed for a third reading; when they adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, June 2.

As soon as reading of the journal was completed, the Speaker in an eloquent and feeling address to the House, resigned his station as Speaker of the House, and announced that he had communicated to the Governor of Virginia his resignation as one of the Representatives from that state in the present Congress.

The House then proceeded to the choice of a speaker, and John Bell, of Tennessee, was elected on the 10th ballot, which stood as follows:

Whole number of votes 218: necessary to a choice, 110.

For John Bell	114
James Polk	78
Richard H. Wilde	11
Jesse Speight	1
Joel B. Sutherland	2
Blank	6

[On the first ballot Wilde, the candidate of the Bankites, received 64 votes, which was the greatest number given for any candidate except Messrs. Bell and Polk, who are both friends of the administration.]

Mr. Bell having been declared duly elected, was conducted to the chair by R. M. Johnson and J. Q. Adams, and after he had addressed the house, it adjourned.

**RICHMOND, (Wayne Co. Indiana.) May 24. Mormons.**—On Monday morning last, a caravan of about two hundred Mormons, with a long train of wagons, passed through this place, on their way to the "far west." There were but few women among them, and the men were generally, if not all, supplied with fire arms. A stout, hardy set of looking fellows they were too, and many of them quite intelligent. From their equipments it has been suspected that they intend joining and defending their brethren in Jackson county, Missouri. They professed to be in search of new lands, whereon to form a settlement either in Illinois or farther west. We understand that they were from the States of Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania, and had assembled at some point on their route hither.—Palladium.



## FOR "THE MAN."

Mr. Editor—The principles you advocate are entitled, not only to the support of all honest democratic republicans, but the gratitude of ages. He who would refuse to purchase the penny sheet called "The Man" on account of its principles, possesses the heart of a traitor, and the spirit of a sycophant, and deserves to be ranked with the companions of Polignac, or the subjects of the "Citizen King." In the 8th Ward, I know the Man to be expelled for its principles, but this is King Biddle's Rag Money Ward.

Sir, in my communication of Monday, you mistook the name Pise by inserting Rice; the name is CHARLES CONSTANTINE PISE.

## A HIBERNIAN MILESIAN.

P. S. I would like to know if the Apostles sold seats in their Churches to the rich, and excluded the poor. Their Holy Master banished the Money Changers from the Temple, but ours has become a house of merchandise.

(From the Delaware State Journal of Friday.)

The Circuit Court of the United States, for this District, sat on Tuesday last, at New-Castle, Judge Hall on the bench. We learn that a presentment was made by the Grand Jury, of the following circumstance: A Pilot boat, belonging to Lewistown, commanded by Capt. Wesley, while cruising near the entrance of the Delaware Bay a few days since, spoke a boat with 8 or 10 blacks on board, among them 2 females and 2 children. The Captain supposing they were runaways, requested them to make fast to the pilot boat, and he would tow them to the land, which the blacks declined, and the pilot boat left them. The Captain still entertaining suspicions again returned to the boat, and requested him to make fast of his vessel. The blacks still refused, and some altercation ensued, when they again parted. After leaving them some distance, the Captain of the pilot boat irritated, probably, by the recent altercation, again put about, and steered for the boat with a determination, it is alleged, of carrying his point: and running down upon the boat, struck her amidship, and cut her completely in two, in consequence of which four of the blacks, including a woman and child, were drowned. A warrant we understand has been issued for the arrest of the Captain, and the court adjourned over to the 15th of July, when it will sit for the trial of the case.

THE SLOOP-BOAT OHIO which was capsized and sunk three or four Sundays ago, has been found. The top of her mast was discovered a day or two since, off the Screw Dock, (East River) by two boatmen, who fastened a buoy to it, and yesterday morning she was raised, and the body of one of the four drowned men recovered. The others probably never will be.—*Jour. of Com.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, Mr. Stephen Potter, 2d of the firm of Bennett & Potter, painters and glaziers, accompanied by two lads, Geo. Ruggles, son of Mr. John Ruggles, and James Bates, son of Mr. William Bates, went in a small boat on a fishing excursion, to a short distance below Palmer's Island at the entrance to this harbor. Not returning at night, apprehensions were entertained by their friends for their safety, and early on yesterday morning, measures were taken to ascertain their fate. The boat in which they had been, was discovered capsized, near Egg Island, and two of the bodies were found entangled in the lines attached to the boat.—*N. Bedford paper.*

The tannery of Mr. Stephen Rumsey at Westfield, Chautauque co., was consumed by fire on the 27th ult. The building was about 60 feet wide by 80 long—two stories high, and contained a steam engine and a large quantity of tools, leather, &c. which was consumed. The loss, to Mr. Ramsey, cannot be estimated at less than three thousand dollars.—No insurance.

NAVAL.—The Delaware 74, and the frigate United States, were at Mahon 19th March, all well. The Vandalia was at Pensacola, 14th May. The St. Louis sailed from Kingston, Jam., 5th May, for the Mexican Coast. The Falmouth was at Pensacola 4th May.

No wonder the expenses of the General Post Office exceed those of former years, when nearly every day's mail is accompanied by two or three extra bags and mails, filled with Bank speeches and reports, franked by Bank members, and paid for by the Bank!—*Alb. Argus.*

## COL. JOHNSON.

Extract from a letter dated,

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.

"I love, I venerate old Tecumseh, more than any man in or out of the world. He has been well known to me from boyhood, as a liberal and brave citizen. He is thought, every where, to be a staunch republican in theory and practice. Push his pretensions, he must ultimately succeed—he has numerous friends in every State. I do not say that because he is from a slave holding state, he ought to be run, but I have always thought that he is one of the first the South would think of uniting on.—*Kentucky Gaz.*

BRATTLEBOROUGH, Vt., May 30.—*Destructive Freshet.*—After a few days of warm and dry weather, we experienced on Sunday afternoon of this week, a succession of the most tremendous showers that have ever been known in this part of the country. The stream which empties into Connecticut river at this village, though not so high as it has sometimes been, rose with a rapidity perfectly unprecedented. To use the language of several eye witnesses, "the flood seemed to come down breast high all at once, like a rushing sea wave, and so thick with the soil washed away in its progress that it resembled a dense mass of mud rather than water." The roads in this town are badly cut up and several bridges are carried away. But in Guilford, the town south of us, the storm seems to have spent its great fury. All the bridges upon Broad Brook are, it is said, carried away, except one, and the injury done to roads, and in many cases to farms in washing away the soil, is immense. In addition, the saw and grist mills at the East Village are, we learn, entirely carried off, and much damage done to other works on the same stream. If a water spout had burst over the space in which these showers took place, it could hardly have caused a more sudden or more destructive deluge.

THE WIG ARISTOCRACY.—with Mr. Adams at its head, (or its tail, we can hardly tell which,) make a great outcry about arresting such "respectable" and "distinguished" persons, "experienced financiers," as the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, and bringing them (metaphorically) in chains before the House of Representatives. If they were only "Troglydites," workmen, or ordinary citizens, there would be no great harm in it. But to take the liberty of putting the laws in force against such "eminent persons," such "experienced financiers," would be such an outrageous exemplification of the "EQUAL RIGHTS" of the citizen, as the Wigs could not hear without crying out louder than ever against the turbulent and levelling spirit of Democracy.—*Post.*

ALL HAIL!—ST. FRANCISVILLE.—Hail fell in St. Francisville, (Lou.) on the 27th March, and killed some sheep, chickens, &c. Some of the stones were as big as turkeys' eggs.

The editor of the Mobile Register was eating strawberries on 22d April. Good luck for a poor devil of a Printer.

The Lowell Mercury describes a man who owes them a bill, and has run away without paying it, in no very flattering terms,—to wit:

"He is about six feet long, has a pair of drumstick legs, something less than four feet in length, and arms like a lobster. The exterior of his head bears a strong resemblance to a calf's, and the interior is an apt illustration of Symmes's theory of the earth."

GO AHEAD.—A fellow who was always making use of David Crockett's phrase *go ahead*, and who was rather apt to fall asleep in the church, attended meeting a few weeks since in the city. The clergyman had pronounced the words, "in conclusion" when up jumped the fellow and exclaimed, "well, then, *go ahead!*"—*Amaranth.*

RETIREMENT.—"There are minds, said Jefferson, "which can be pleased by honors and preferments; but I see nothing in them but envy and enmity. It is only necessary to possess them, to know how little they contribute to happiness. I had rather be shut up in a very modest cottage, with my books, my family, and a few old friends, dining on simple bacon, and letting the world roll on as it likes, than occupy the most splendid post which human power can give."

The number of Trades' Unionists in and about London are computed at 365,000, and within twelve hours they can raise, for any given object, £1500 by a penny subscription.

We have no regular carrier yet for the Eighth Ward. On all other routes in the city, those who wish to receive "The Man" may be regularly served by leaving their names at the office.

We are now endeavoring to establish a route in the Eighth Ward, and shall feel obliged to those in that district who are receiving their papers, if they will give the carrier the names of any persons among their acquaintance who may wish to receive it.

\* \* The first volume of "The Man," (300 pages) may be had at the office, or of the carriers, price 75 cents.

Two or three steady boys wanted to sell this paper.

## INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

## RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	
2000 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	
5000 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on.

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## MARRIAGES.

May 31, by the Rev. Wm. D. Strobel, Mr. Charles F. Barnes, to Miss Mary Jane Summers, all of this city.

June 2, by the Rev. A. Maclay, Mr. James Beasley, to Miss Ann Pullis.

June 1, by the Rev. Mr. White, Mr. Nathaniel Grafton, of Brooklyn, to Miss Margaret Phillips, of this city.

June 1, by the Rev. Henry Chase, Mr. John W. Eastburn, to Miss Eliza Barnes, all of this city.

June 1, at Friends' Meeting, Bristol, Pa., Wm. D. Cope, of Woodbourne, Susquehanna county, Pa. to Susan L. daughter of John Newbold, of Bloomsdale, Bucks county.

May 24, at Elizabethtown, N. J. by the Rev. David Mager, Mr. C. V. Freeman, to Miss Susan H. daughter of Mr. Joseph Blevthing, all from Hanover, Morris county, N. J.

## DEATHS.

May 4, of scarlet fever, Alonzo D. son of the late W. S. Shattuck, of Charlestown, Mass. aged 3 years and 4 months.

June 2, Sarah Etheldreda, wife of John Vigers, of 318 Broadway.

June 2, Miss B. Doty.

In London, Thomas Strothard, an eminent artist, aged 79 years.

At Arthur Seat, England, Arthur Dringwall Fordyce, M. D. aged 89 years.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED.

Ship Groton, Baker, Havre, April 24.  
Ship Lewis Cass, Whittlesey, Mobile, 18 days.  
Br. brig Portaferry, Pollock, 42 ds fm Greenock.  
Brig Samaritan, McKenzie, Mayaguez, 22d ult.  
Brig Columbus, Knowles, 20 ds fm Apalachicola.  
Brig Columbia, Sanford, Matanzas 21st ult.  
Brig Finance, Cobb, 33 ds fm Angostura.  
Sp. brig Yumuri, Froneto, 16 ds fm Havana.  
Brig Arethusa, Bright, 16 ds fm St. Marks, via Key West.  
Schr Clito, Howard, 19 ds fm Apalachicola.  
Schr Hyder Ali, Gould, Key West, 22d ult.  
Schr Lydia, Luce, 7 ds fm Savannah.  
Schr Gen. E. Doughty, Wistell—Delaware, Godfrey—Swan, Baymore, and Estel and Son, Philadelphia.  
Schr Star, Somers—Mediterranean, Ireland, and George Wheaton, Somers, Philad.—Erie, Smith, Morris river.  
Schr Gen. Jackson, Keating, 6 ds fm Savannah.  
Schr Crawford, Luce, Savannah, 6 days.  
Schr Fancy, Stow, Coleraine, N. C. 10 days.  
Schr Topic, Powers, 4 ds fm Wilmington.  
Schr Warrington, Ireland, Washington, N. C.  
Schr Regulus, Darling, Wilmington.  
Schr Tell, Tyler, Wilmington, 6 days.  
Schr Diana, Briggs, Philadelphia.  
Schr Daniel Webster, Johnson, 16 ds fm Apalachicola.  
Schr Ohio, Weeks, Wilmington.  
Schr Virginia, Bedell, Norfolk, 2 days.  
Schr Empire, Thatcher, Baltimore.

## CLEARED.

Ship Morrison, Lavender, Canton; brig William, Bergner, Demarara and Maracaibo; schr Caleb Nichols, Wheeler, Wilmington, N. C.

FOUND, in Grand street, on Saturday last, a purple Bag containing Money and Trinkets. The owner can have the same by applying at No. 198 Broome street, of Wm. Parrett and paying for this advertisement. je 5 tf

LIFE OF JEFFERSON, with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price \$1 00. je 2

ALEXANDER JOHNSON, TAILOR, 33 Vesey street, (successor in business to Mr. Joseph Cannon,) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is ready to execute any orders in the line of his business at short notice and on reasonable terms. je 2 tf

WANTED—A man to sell this paper in Brooklyn, to commence immediately. One who lives there will be preferred. mh, 23tf



## THE SLEEPING CHILD.

By JAMES HATTON.

The little prattler sank to rest—  
His sorrows all were told;  
He slumbered on his mother's breast,  
Secure from heat and cold.  
He dreamed not of the days long past,  
Or yet of days to come,  
But, scattered on the floor were cast  
His whistle and his drum.  
His gilded coach and horse of wood  
In fragments strewed the ground;  
An hour before he wept their fate,  
Yet was his sleep profound!  
Ah, childhood, happy is thy lot—  
Thou, too, hast thy grief,  
Thy woes in slumber are forgot,  
Thine agonies are brief!

## EUROPEAN CUSTOMS.

There is no feature of national manners in Europe, which seems more singular to an American eye, than the promiscuous entry of the female sex into the indiscriminate labor of out door life, especially on the continent. It is a familiar fact which is continually present to us in the books, that in the south of Europe, the business of retail traffic in the shops is exercised by women much more generally than in America; but what can be deemed of a small open boat, as the habitation of a man and his wife, it being their joint occupation to row about the rivers, canals, and creeks, to work as day laborers on farms along the water's edge! This also I have repeatedly observed on the river Mass, nor is it a rare fact, or considered in Holland at all extraordinary. Near to the Hague, the political capital of Holland, and by far the most refined in that country, is a small fishing town called Schevengen, which is also much frequented as a bathing place, and for its fine sea views. A beautiful avenue of trees lead from the Hague to Schevengen, and the whole population of the latter place are dedicated to the business of catching and selling fish for the market of the Hague, the selling being conducted by the women exclusively, as it is elsewhere in the Netherlands. In the morning the women convey their fish to the market, partly in small wagons or carts drawn by large dogs. In the afternoon you will meet with the same persons returning with their baskets on their heads, heavily laden with vegetables and other articles, while their husbands are not rarely seen riding at ease in their little carts, a spectacle which, although somewhat local it is true, grows out of the general habits and feelings of the people, in regard to the labor that may be exacted of the women. Nor is this state of things materially different in France. The universal diffusion of knowledge in this country by means of popular publications, adapted to the wants of every condition of society, has rendered all the world familiar with the leading events of the French revolution. There is no fact in that dreadful tragedy, which I have heard more frequently introduced in conversation as the subject of amazement than the part acted by the female population of that country, in the worst horrors of revolutionary madness. Nevertheless it would strike us with little surprise, if we were practically familiar with the aspect of a Parisian mob. The fact is, that on all public occasions, females enter as largely almost as males into the composition of the multitudes which throng the streets, and this arises naturally from their being as continually abroad in the performance of thousands of the common acts of industrious life, which among us are generally if not absolutely confined to the male sex. They do not possess that domesticity of character and occupation which belong to women in this country, and constitute her greatest merit.—*Dekay's Sketches.*

An English stock-jobber, known for his unexampled parsimony, one day met a very poor man, one of his own relations. "Come hither, George," said the miser, "do you know I have just now made my will, and remembered you handsomely, my boy?" "God bless your honor said the grateful man, "you will be rewarded for so charitable an action, for you could not have thought of a more distressed family." "Are you indeed so very poor, George?" "Sir, my family's starving!" said the man, almost crying. "Hark ye, then, George, if you will allow me a good discount, I will pay your legacy immediately." We need not add, that the terms were accepted of, and that they parted equally pleased with the bargain they had concluded.

## CHINA.

As the world has been, from "time immemorial," interdicted from access into the celestial empire, our total ignorance of its interior policy has generally induced us to set too low an estimate upon the merits of its extraordinary people. They certainly act towards the rest of mankind with an air of contempt, which would seem to indicate that there is in reality some just foundation for the prerogative which they assert of seniority and superiority over every other nation of the globe—being themselves as they say, the parent and cradle of the human race, and looking down upon all others, therefore, with a sort of patriarchal superciliousness, which seems to say to the other portions of the habitable earth that they are but the degenerate weeds that have sprung from their great nursery. And for that reason that we, instead of considering ourselves the privileged children of Adam, to whom the light of science and religion has descended—instead of commiserating the Chinese as unfortunate and ignorant heathens, ought to look upon ourselves as plunged into the abyss of darkness and barbarism, and to mourn over our own happy condition.

A very recently published and learned article from the Chinese Repository printed at Canton, opens to us an entire new field of information on the subject of Chinese attainments, in literature and education. Notwithstanding the extraordinary excitement which has existed in civilized Europe for some years past, on the subject of diffusing knowledge to all classes of the community, and our well known boast that the dominion of the mind and of the press have just commenced their reign, and that the schoolmaster is abroad, the author of the article in question shows that literary and intellectual acquisitions have long held absolute and undisputed preeminence in the estimation of the Chinese, over every other qualification. By these, he says, and not by their countless armies, is the empire held together and perpetuated. To obtain rank in scholarship is the paramount object of the ambition of every respectable person in this vast and populous country. The government have colleges and universities, and schools in abundance in every province; the examinations are held by officers or inspectors of the most distinguished repute, called *foo-yuen*, appointed triennially or oftener by the emperor, and the ceremonies are conducted with incredible pomp, and with the strictest scrutiny and justice towards the candidates.

When these latter have received the degree of *sew-lsae*, or master of arts, from the chancellors of the provinces, they become competitors for the great *conours*, which is held every three years at Canton and other cities. The board of examiners arrive from Peking, and the train of attendants, soldiers, and civil officers, &c., who join their retinue at the Kung-yuen, or Hall, where the examination is held, amounts often to 40,000 persons, and the number of competitors to nearly as many. Out of these 70 or 80 can obtain the highest honors and prizes; and those only are chosen to the great offices of the kingdom. For it is only through the doors of the College that any Chinese can ever hope to reach to any respectable post under the Government. The subjects, however, upon which their proficiency is tested, are not mathematics, algebra, nor Greek, but their intimate acquaintance with the great classic authors and standard works in the Chinese language on moral and political philosophy, and upon no other branch, though it cannot be questioned that the candidates in a country so advanced as China is in the sciences, and in the useful as well as ornamental arts, have already in general made themselves masters of these and of all the departments of elementary education.

The candidates are kept distinct from each other, and so guarded as to have no communication with any one, or receive any assistance clandestinely in the composition of the essays and Chinese poetry they are made to write upon the themes given out from the classic works mentioned. If they make use of any deception, or blot out too much of their essays, they are disgraced. Intense interest prevails throughout the empire, among the parents and relatives of the candidates, as to the results of these decisions. There are no common primary schools. They are all private, and the children, by a wise provision, are not permitted to commence their studies until seven or eight years of age. The *RATAN* is freely employed. The females are for the most part, totally neglected, and deprived of schooling of any kind.—*N. Y. E. Star.*

Bank documents, in large quantities, franked by members of Congress, are flooding the country.

A few days ago some children were playing in the Kent Road, near Blackheath, amusing themselves with making grottoes of oyster shells, and in order to give effect, one of the children went home and begged of his mother to let him have two old pictures that were lying about the house, and considered but as useless lumber, to adorn their grotto. This was readily granted, and their old pictures were placed on each side of the grotto. In a short time a Jew dealer came by, and after looking at the pictures for some time he offered to give the child 6d. for them; the children refused and said that they belonged to their parents. The Jew at last offered 5s. but was still refused, and at last went to their parents and offered 10s., but the extreme eagerness of the Jew excited some suspicion that the old pictures were of more value than was suspected, and this was confirmed when the Jew offered £5 5s. for them which was also refused. The next day the father of the children took the pictures to Mr. Angenstein, at Blackheath, to enquire if they were of any value, and that gentleman gave him a letter of recommendation to a person in London, who purchased them, for £1,400, and they have since been sold for considerably more.—*London Times.*

**GOUGE ON BANKING.**—A new supply, just received at 6 Thames street.

**CITIZENS' AND STRANGERS' COMMERCIAL BULLETIN OFFICE, FREE READING ROOM, AND NEWSPAPER AGENCY OFFICE, No. 95 Mercaderes street, opposite the Exchange, Havana.**—Captains of vessels and strangers are respectfully invited to visit this establishment, where files of newspapers and price currents of latest dates from the United States, Europe, &c., are open for perusal. Also, a Bulletin, affording information of the arrival and departure of vessels, and other necessary intelligence. Subscriptions and collections for Newspapers and Periodicals attended to.

N. B. Editors of papers favorable to the above will insert gratis.

P. S. Donations of papers, &c. thankfully received and accepted from captains and others.

JOSE CASTELLANO BENEFIEL & CO., Havana.

**JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, the Speech of Andrew Dunlap in defence of Abner Kneeland, on his late Trial for Blasphemy!**

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